PEACE OR WAR?

Views of Ambassadors and Statesmen in St. Petersburg.

GERMANY AND ITALY NEUTRAL.

Leflo, Nigra, Langnau and Jomini Believe in the Congress.

AUSTRIA AS A SPHINX.

Baron Hamburger-"If War Is Necessary Russia Will Fight."

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Lord Loftus-"Will Remain What She Is, the Preponderating Nation."

ROUMANIA BELLICOSE.

Sr. Petersburg, April 26, 1878. I have undertaken, through the agency of a friend to feet the diplomatic pulse with regard to the difficulties between England, Russin, and the other Powers interested in the settlement of the Eastern question. It is not easy, even when all is peaceful and pleasant in political circles, for the newspaper correspondent to secure accurate informa-tion, and in times like these, when Europe seems to be resting upon a volcano, diplomats are doubly careful in concealing their affairs. I therefore utilized the services of a gentleman whose motives would no be suspected, and he has reported the following convorsations, which, held en confiance, may be taken as a faithful reflex of the views and thoughts of all those now engaged in the negotiations which are to decide

BARON JOMINI, OF BUSSIA. Baron Jomini, of the Russian Chancellerie, is the right arm of Prince Gortschakoff. He leads this arm such day to his august master, who promenades at about three o'clock in the atternoom. An observer on passing these two men, on whom more than any others hang the destines of Europe at the present time, cannot fail to be struck with the contrast their physiognomies; the Baron—the youngest—has the profound air of an old man, while the Prince has the eye of a youth. The Baron seems to invite the winter of age upon his head, to look old is said to be "When I am sixty years old," he seems to say, "I shall succeed Priace Gorsschakoff." friend of the Chancellor lives near the Pont de Police, on the Moiks Canal, in a residence owned by the which is reached by a stone staircase. The furniture is very simple. He goes to the Chancellerie daily at about eleven o'clock & M. and returns to his rooms at four P. M. It is then he writes the s entitled "Home News" which appear every day in the Journal de St. Petersbourg. The Baron who is something of a journalist himself, neverthe tomed to hear himself talk-like Prince Gortschakoff—he fears that the newspaper men would not fully appreciate certain ideas which he voluntarily ad-vances, and moreover that they would not be written suit everybody's taste; honce he writes them him self. To our friend he spoke with considerable re serve during their conversation as follows:-RUSSIA WEAK AND UNDECIDED.

FRIEND—Baron, what is your hope for a Congress?

JOHNNI -I do not despair of seeing it meet; we have de enough sacrifices for it.

FRIEND-What do you mean by sacrifices? JOMINI-I count as sacrifices the acts of a nation

that consents to play the conquered when it is the course save by its own faults. Since the full of Pleyna our "directors" bave only done this. The Treaty of stantinople is another.

PRIESD-In your opinion, then, it would have been etter not to have made the San Stefano Treaty and called a Congress we could have said, "You see the whole situation; what has been done for the general interest and for the benefit of each." This would have been a much better position for us.

FRIEND-How will the trouble end? Will there be

Journ -- I am placed so that I can know all. I have all the negotiations to attend to, and yet, honestly, I cannot pronounce which. I lose my judgment in the migst of all the hesitations of one, the demands of another and the folly of a third. This is, most posttively, all I know.

FRIEND-An revoir. JOHINI-I particularly request that you will speak to no one here of all I have allowed myself to say to

LORD LOPTUS, ENGLISH MINISTER. Lord Lottus, the British Ambassador, is about fiftysix years of age, corpulent, with a smooth face, pale, gray eyos and gray hair. Ho lives on the Quai Gaza near the ground on which the troops manuavre. so that he has not far to go in order to assure himsel of the embassy you see the British coat of arms; fact, this seal is a substitute for works of art of which one sees nothing but the statue of a dead female figure, at the feet of which is an oratory. This marble is in an apartment used by Lady Loitus, Another daughter of My Lord married Colonel Wellcaley, the military attaché, who was so rudely received by the Grand Duke Nicholas at Plociestie. This scene was renowed the other day, excepting that the last person Wellington family was none other than Prince Gortschakoff. As your readers were duly apprised, Colonel Wellesley recently returned to St. Petersburg for the purpose of removing his personal effects. He shought it his duty to call at the Chancellerie and state that the bellicose language attributed to him since his return was erroneous; that he had not been guility of any such discourtesy. Prioce Gortschakoff replied to him thus :- "I don' know if age causes me to lose my faculties, but it seems to me the reports that I reseived from London concerning you were the most crying during the whole war." Colonel Westerley, apparently as thick skinned as an armor plated vessel of the first class, related this last scene to our diplomatic friend with considerable glee, which also and the effect of putting Lord Loftus in good humor, inducing him to talk somewhat freely, as the following

FRIEND—England is reproached for saying what she does not want and for remaining stient as to what she really desires. Can you not give me some idea as to her real intentions?

LOFTUN-We have the preponderance in the entire

world and wish to maintain it.

PRIEND-It is an exigency which might be formu lated in less general terms. Why do you not may point by point just what you want?

Lorrus-Our silence speaks clearly enough. We FRIEND-Why do you not say so entegorically?

LOTTUS-He must be dull, indeed, who does no

FRIEND-Is not all this for the purpose of gaining LOFTUS-Time will never be wanting. Supposing

that war were declared now, could we not remain to months without even firing a shot? Who, theretore, can compel us to commence operations one day more than snother? You will agree with me that no one will dream of making a descent upon England.

FRIEND-But on army might reach India? Lorrus-It would require a good deal of "time" for that. Besides, an expeditionary corps, whatever tis strongth, would encounter aimoulties of all kinds,

including fortifications, which might be simost insur-

FRIEND-That is a consideration, certainly. It is

said, too, that you are awaiting the reorganization of the Turkish forces?

Lorrus—W. have no need of any alliances, though we shall refuse no offer; but in the present temper the Turks against us their alliance is about the last thing we crave. But there will be others.

FRIEND-You must mean Austria? LOPTUS-Austria will be forcibly impelled to an will come to us

illiance with us through circumstances, and others FRIEND-As to France?

LOFTUS-When she comes to see our power, which will be strikingly manifested, France will have every nterest in throwing herself into our arms, and before she is forced to, perhaps.
FRIEND.-What of Germany?

LOPTUS-I do not know if she will be for Russ You may rest assured she will not be against us. FRIEND-It is pretended that she will profit by the war by taking Holland and Antwerp.

Lorres-We shall know how to prevent that, I repeat, no one has the faintest idea of what we can do. FRIEND-Now, tell me, do you believe the Congress will moet?

LOPTUS-Yes. FRIND-And after that?

LOFTUS-It will be as we may desire. England ought to remain and will remain what she is, the pre-ponderating aution. She will continue firmly to wish what she now wishes, all that retates to her power

GENERAL VON SCHWEINITZ, GERMAN MINISTER. about sixty years of age, has white hair and a long gray mustache, with a very pronounced Prussian air, and when abroad and attired in uniform you would almost imagine he had been carved out of wood, well formed is he, But when at hom his appearance changes; there he becomes a simple ourgeois, and seems to think more of his family, to which he is greatly attached, than anything else. While he was at Vienna he merried the daughter of the American Minister, who, by the way, is much vounger than himself. He resides near the Cathedral of Isaac and the statue of Nicholas, in the Grand and belonging to the German government. Our diplonatic friend found there a young secretary, whom he at first took for an attaché of the French embassy, as ne spoke French with such purity to a person in waiting. This was Prince D'Arenberg, who was born in Brussels and who santtached to the German legation lie has in France a brother or an uncie, whe is a regula officer in the territorial army and a great friend of General Gallifet, of whom the newspapers have spoken o much of late. General Schweinitz receives his visitors in a somewhat gloomy apartment, the walls of which are covered with a leather brown paper and also bearing pictures, principally treating of hunting subjects. The General is a great disciple of St. Hu bert. His mothod of reception is very affable; he is the least rude of any of his Prussian producessors, so that it is jocosely said of him, "he is almost amia-

GREMANY NEUTRAL AND WANTS PRACE. FRIEND-You have hitherto conducted most of the negotiations. What do you think will be the result? Schwainirz-I think it will be in conformity with the testre of the German Chancellor.

SCHWEINITZ-It has been sufficiently demonstrated

bat he meaus peace. FRIEND-Unless, according to numerous statements, Germany sees in the Congress only a means of gain

SCHWEINITZ-Why gain time? FRIEND—In order to prepare for war. SCHWEINITZ—With whom?

FRIEND-The programme for the unification of Ger many, according to Prince Bismarck, is not completed provinces, Holland, &c., &c., form a part of this programme, which cannot be realized without the use of cannon, and that whatever may be the people against whom they will be directed it will be Germany that will apply the fuse.

Schweinirs-In affirming that Prince Blemarck has laid out the programme that you define you are botter

Fauxo-I do not inclet upon it, but you believe the Congress will meet? Schweinirz-On the contrary, I am convinced it will

FRIEND-Will you find yourself there in accord with

Russia and Italy, if it meets?
Schweinitz—We shall be absolutely neutre. FRIEND-Like Italy and France?

SCHWEISITZ-Probably FRIEND-There will remain Russic, England and

SCHWEINITZ-The parties most interested in the debate are three, and wift, therefore, form a majority trin what she will demand.

FRIEND-De you believe England will be content

SCHWEINITZ-Her present tone would indicate "No." FRIEND-Then will she make war? Schweinitz-Many people fear she will.

FRIEND-What will Germany do during this time? SCHWEINITZ-Just what any Power would do that erired peace-anything for peace and more for that than any other consideration.

FRIEND-Then you think the war will be circum cribed-between England and Russia alone? SCHWEINITZ-That is my opinion.

The government of Francis Joseph, perhaps in renembrance of the provinces she lost in 1867. has sent only three-quarters of a man to represent it in Rus General Languau has two arms but only one leg He is a splendid looking old gentleman when in uniform and has a fine figure. He is about sixty years of age. About five years ago he was deeply grieved at the centh year. He receives his visitors usually in civilian attire, like General Von Schweinitz, in a long, narrow apartment very simply jurnished and containing a few busts and portraits of generals. In this apartment the Ambassador of His Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty often labors for hours at a time, with his principal military attaché, Baron Von Bechtole beim, who has been through all the recent war against the Turks as chief of staff to the Grand Duke Nicholas Languag was so engaged when my diplomatic friend

had this interview with him: -FRIEND-What do you think of the Congress? LANGNAU-I look at the matter like all those ave due regard for the public good.

FRIEND-Meanwhile Austria bus shown some oppo-LANGUAR-When she did not understand Russia aims. Now that these aims have been secretly explaines we ought to desire a public explanation in order to dispel doubts that may have arisen over some secret convention. From this point Austria

desires the Congress to her own interest. FRIEND-then you will go into the Congress unde LANGNAU-How can we decide until we know a

thing definite? FRIEND -Any way, you will sustain England? LANUNAU-Who knows? Who can be nesured of anything now that the complications thicken from

day to day? FRIEND-Will not Austria follow England as far as her own pretensions go?

LANGNAU-Why should it be so? Austria is not ound to any one. Austria may make an agreemen with all the other Powers and then leave England to her obstinacy. FRIEND-That would be slightly dangerous on ac

count of your geographical position, surrounded as you are by Germany, Italy and Russia, all three of whom would not hesitate to make you a viettm to their territorial greed. LANGNAU-Once to accord with Russis, with whom

alone we have the slightest contest, we should not have any ears from any other lource. FRIEND-In case of war, whenever it may begin, you

are not sure where the builets will stop,

Languau—Tell me frankly if you refer to Germany, FRIEND-Yes; and to Italy.

LANGARU-Italy's most vital interest will induce her

to remain quiet. FRIEND-There still remains Germany. LANGRAY (sardonically)-Yes, and France, which to

FRIEND-France will make less by moving than Italy. Languar That is nor intention (to keep quiet). But, as you have just said, no one knows where the bullets may strike. You will agree with me that if

they reach us they may reach France also and awaken her from her sleep of neutrality in spite of herself. But we are wandering.

FRIEND-Yes; to return to the Congress. LANGNAU-I think it will certainly assemble.

FRIEND-And what after that? LANGNAU-Ask England; she alone can answer that

FRIEND- heanwhile the Austrian government con inues to mobilize troops. LANGNAU-Under present circumstances it would be criminal not to be ready for everything.

The third member of the trinity in the Chancelleric s Baron Hamburger. He has a grand physique, proverb that exceptional intellectual qualities are given to those alone whose spinal column bende epeath the weight of the head. From forty-nine to filty years of age, with a large face, deep eye and nostrils that move continually, he is an aspirant as much as Jomini is a supplicant. Jomini delights in gray hairs; Hamburger desires, come weal come with Prince Gortschakoff and Baron Jomini the ter ror inspired by journalists. Of the three Hamburge talks the least. He receives his visitors in a spacio that never has any paper on it. One is almost in-clined to believe he passes his time contemplating the portrait of Prince Gortschakoff which faces him. Like Baron Jomisi Hamburger detests France from the depths of his heart. Our friend said to him :-

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN A CONGRES "Baron, do you believe there will be a Congress?" HAMBURGER-Yes and no. The diplomatic tugging has lasted too long for me to lose all hope. I do not like the Congress, either from the good or evil it may do. From the very outset I personally opposed it

with all my might.
FRIEND-You desired war, then?

HAMBURGER-That is not what I wish to say. I did not want the Congress, for now the telegraph render these meetings useless. You can discuss matters just as well at a distance as around a table. Moreove, that which proves that I am right is that the cor ditions under which it will meet will render it supe

ing these diplomatic meetings as Your Excellency. It ought to be a Congress or war.

HAMBURGER-If it is necessary to make wa Russia will fight. We are ready. FRIEND-War is a costly thing.

HARBURGER-There is a French proverb which says whoever can find money can always enjoy three things-fun, women and war. FRIEND-If I have understood you rightly you do

not prophesy much from the situation? HAMBURGER-I wait. And, I may add, I wait anxlously, for this trifling, this cilly-dallying irritates

PRINCE GUIKA, OF ROUMANIA. Prince Chika, of Roumants, is almost as spare a General Leffe, but has seen much more service than years of age, has a splendid head of hair, thick and dark at the roots, but ending in silver ringlets; wears a long, well tormed mustache, has a bright, in telligent eye and an energetic manner. Prince went through the whole of the campaign in Bulgaria attached to the staff of His Majesty the Emperor Alexander. He has worked hard in St. Petersburg, so much so that he has been permitted to return to Roumania for about two weeks to secure agent for Roumania is the only one who is ever seen in the restaurants. At fixed hours every day-viz, at midday and at seven o'clock in the evening, th Prince enters the Maison Dusand and always sonts himself at the same table. During his dinner yesterday the following chat was had :-

RUSSIA WILL BE REDUCED TO NOTHING FRIEND-What is your opinion concerning the Con

GHIRA-Lonly know what I hear, for our country will not be called upon to take part in it. FRIEND-The Congress saide, then, what do you see

in the luture? GHIKA-WAP.

FRIEND-Between whom? Guixa-Between all those who desire the destruc-

will be left. FRIEND-Then the Bulgarians would again come cenenth the domination of Turkey?

GHKA-What would that matter? Whether they

are under the Turkish or Russian yoke, it is all the same to them. It is really strange to see Russia, wno knows nothing but arbitrary government and police esplonage, set herself up as a civilizing nation, and, for instance, wish to put us, who enjoy almost as much liberty as the people of England, under her arbitrary laws. It is simply revolting.

FRIEND-Excitement then is very high in Roumania GHIKA-It has arrived at the point when, I fear, if

the situation is strained much longer, the guns will go off by themselves. You understand. FRIEND-You consider war inevitable, then? GRIKA-Unless Russia can show at least better re

FRIEND-To them alone, then, in your opins ought to look for peace. What about England?

Guika-England will reduce Russia to a shadow. FRIEND-And Gormany? Gura-She only confuses matters so as to avoid being drawn in. She will not put forward a single man to bein either one side or the other.

FRIEND-And Austria. Can she remain neutral ? Guika-She cannot remain neutral. That is impossible. If our troops, which are now concentrated are driven into Hungary, it will be necessary for Austria to take up her position and show her hand, either by disarming us or coming to our assistance; and you know that the Hungarian sentiment is anything but Russian.

FRIEND-To conclude, then, what do you believe Gura-The destruction of the Treaty of San Stelano f not, a war that will reduce Russia to nothing.

CHEVALIER NIGRA, ITALIAN MINISTER. Chevalier Nigra, of Italy, who is about fifty years o age, is the most extensively known of all the diplomatic personages residing at St. Petersburg. He acquired considerable prominence in Paris during the jast Empire. Evil minded persons, such as are to be met with in all diplomatic circles, aver that it was owing to some proceeding of his in counce-tion with Russian policy that the Italian government removed him from Paris. In doing so King Victo Emmanuel acted under influence from the Bertin Cabinet, which, it is said, counted on such instructions being given him that would nearly or quite destroy his aims for the time being. The removal has had considerable influence upon the babits of Chevalier Nigra. He is not so elegant as he was to Paris, though his superb looking head and streaming mustache may remain the same. He seems to ne somewhat retired, because he does not show himself nuch in the diplomatic circle, but he does not exclude himself from society for all that Observant people know that he seeks the gatherings of those old Russian ladies who have footing more or less intimate at Court, with whom, during a "rubber" at whist, the Ambassador of hing Humbert, while doing his utmost to keep himsel awake, often bears a word or a sentence which serves ascertein the spirit of the mement. It was dur-

ing one of those little recuelons this week that the conversation with him took place:-ENGLAND A'MF TO POSSESS EGYPT. FRIEND-Do you believe in the early meceting of th Congress for the discussion of the San Stefano Treaty? Night-Yes; I believe it will meet, because every sensible person desires it, and, whatever may be the real intentions of England, it is due to the other

Powers that she should adhere to it. FRIEND-As you see no reason to the contrary wo clieve England, then, has ulterior intentions?

Night-That is my opinion. FRIEND-Then we shall have war? NIGRA-Within two months, FRIEND-War between whom?

NIGRA-Between Russia and England. Nigna-Just as it was during the war recently anded The situation is the same. There has not been one conterence of this kind which has not resulted it

war; there has never been a congress for the settlement of a quarrel which has not been sollowed by a declaration of war. FRIEND-With this difference, that there will be one more Power engaged-England.

Nigha-The difference is unimportant from

European standpoint, for the English not belonging in the west. It will be, I repeat, as it was during the

FRIEND-And what will be the result of this war in which you believe? Nigra-I will reply in the words of Prince Bis marck:-The result will be just what might be ex-pected from a fight between a whale and an elephant;

the elephant will be able to extend its territorial pe sessions and the whale will extend its points of mari-FRIEND-You allude to Egypt ?

NIGRA-That seems to be England's aim. FRIEND- Hence all her fury against Russia NIGRA-Are but secondary, so that she may not ave to say just what she wants. FRIEND-To recapitulate, then, you believe the Con

ress will assemble; after that war will be declared,

nd, after all, the English will occupy Egypt? NIGRA-Procisely.
FRIEND-La that all?

Night — It seems to me to be quite sufficient.

FRIEND—What will be the attitude of Italy pendin

NIGRA-You have learned, I suppose, that when England was asked to formulate her views she fell back on German mediation. Italy, therefore, will folow that Empire in the course that it may adopt. FRIEND-And that course will be-NIGRA-Complete neutrality.

GENERAL LEPLO, PRENCH MINISTER. General Leftő, the French Ambassador to the Im-perial Court of Russia, roturned here a few days ago after a tedious and sad journey to France, whither he sons. The Czar has great regard for General Leffe. and it is said to be on this account that the General returns and resumes his post, notwithstanding the various rumors of a change which have been bruited n diplomatic circles previous to and during his acsence. Lefto is a tail and somewhat spare old gentleman, very norvous and excitable, yet full of joility at times, notwithstanding his advanced age, and affects the military more than the diplomatic in his gen eral demeaner. In the political world it is said that Prince Gortschakoff greatly desired the retention of this old General as the representative of Franco in Russia-First, because he holds himsel under restraint, and second, because he thinks a good deal more of effecting some trifling economy than of State policy. This Ambassador is surrounded by a very wealthy personnel-that is to say, his subor inates of the embassy, at the head of which is the Count de Vielcastel, who has recently performed the luties of charge d'affaires. The embassy is now lo ated on the Quai Gazarine; it is not known where it will be removed to after the expiration of the year for which he has hired it. Visitors are received in a very slegant parlor, tastefully furnished—that is simply after the French style. The Russian seal is reconted here only by three or four bears in cuamel, which stand en famille, as it were, in one corner.

FIRST THE CONGRESS, THEY PRACE. The following conversation occurred between General Lefts and my friend yesterday concerning the situation in the East :-

FRIEND-Do you think the Congress will be held?

LEFLO-Yes, despite what they say. FRIEND-And what do they say? LEFLO -They say that the English government on the one hand and the Russian people on the other de ire war, while the Russian government and the Enghab people are for peace. Thus there are two currents similar in each country; they are simply reversed Under such circumstances peace always prevails, for only fools make war when they can do otherwise.

FRIEND-Then you believe in the Congress first and eaco afterward? Larto-Yes. France, Austria, Italy and Germany desire this. We stand four against two, without counting Turkey, which ought to have had enough of war-four to two around the table in a Congress That induces reflection, however mischievous the in entions with which one or the other may be actuated

FRIEND-After all, suppose the Congress should reak up in a row? LEFLO-The English and Russians would fight; that's

LEFIG.—The others would go and visit the Paris Ex-FRIEND-But if one of the other Powers should seps

rate from the majority and take part in the war? LEVIO -So much the worse for that Power; the rest would not imitate the folly, and France least of all, o matter what may happen

COMMODORE GRAHAM'S WILL.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS TO MANY RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT CORPORATIONS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 16, 1878. United States Navy, of this city, recently deceased was proved before the Surrogate of Orange county to-day. It disposes of an estate of about \$300,000 principally New York only property. One-half of a the property is given to the widow and the remainder s given to charitable purposes. The trustees of the percental fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church Diocese of New York, get \$30,000, the interest of which is for the benefit of those Episcopal ministers whose salaries are inadequate to their support. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, city of New York, gets \$10,000; the Board of Domestic Missions of the same church, \$10,000; the American Bible Society; \$10,000; the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission Society for Sesmen in the city and port of New York, \$10,000; Goneral Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, \$5,000; Episcopal Theological Institution of the city of New York, \$5,000; St. Luke's Hospital, New York, \$5,000; Leake and Matta Orphan Asylum, New York, \$5,000; Home for the Friendless, Newburg, N. Y. \$5,000; Home for the Friendless, Newburg, N. Y. \$5,000; Home for the Friendless, Newburg, N. Y. \$5,000; St. Luke's Home, New York city, for Indignat Caristian Females, \$5,000; Deal and Damb Justination, city of New York, \$5,000; Institution for the Bind, city of New York, \$5,000; Corporation for the Bind, city of New York, \$5,000; Corporation for the Bind, city of New York, \$5,000; Corporation for the Episcopal Church of this diocese, \$5,000.

He also gives the income of \$20,000 to two relatives of his wife. After their death \$5,000 to two relatives of his wife. After their death \$5,000 to the Domestic Missions, \$5,000 to St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Newburg, and \$5,000 to the American Bible Society, \$5,000 to the Domestic Missions, \$5,000 to St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Newburg, and \$5,000 to the American Bible Society and the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions. Church, city of New York, gets \$10,000; the Board

John Mason Knex, of New York; Dr. E. H. Champ-in, of Cornwail, N. Y., and the widow of the deceased are appointed executors. On their socceptance of the trust the executors are each given \$500.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The dras meeting of the committee appointed by he East River bridge trustees to devise a plan for raneit across the bridge was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company water stree, Brooklyn. The gauge of the railford tracks to cross the bridge was discussed at some length, when it was flushly decided to recommend the usual width of four feet eight and a half inches. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Kinselia and Haswell was appointed to consuit with the Chief Engineer to ascertain what weight of cars the bridge can sustain.

"THE GOVERNOR'S GUARD."

A new regiment, to be named "The Governor"; for service in connection with the State milities Meetings have been held during the past three even legs in the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, and a rol of 250 men is promised within a week. Cartain Denis, who some years ago was in command of the Taylor Zonaves, has been selected as colonel of the weighten. Captain William Peel, of the Penn spivania Railroad, will have command of the first company. Nearly all the men who have been or rolled served in the late war.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The May meeting of the New Jersay State Historical Society was neld yesterday at the society's room; in Newark, the attendance of members being large and representative of the entire State. Most of the leading members were present. Among the new leading members were present. Among the new members elected were Colonel James Grant Wilsons of New York, and Sir Gilbert Edward Campbel, of England. The features of the meeting were paper, read by Mr. William A. Whitehead, corresponding secretary of the secrety, and Colonel Wilson. Mr. Whitehead, paper described the resting place of the bones of Christopher Columbus.

Colonel Wilson's paper was a memoir of Colonel John Bayard, who led a Philadelphia battalion at the battle of Trenton, and who subsequently removed from Pennsylvan's to New Brunswick and became waver of that city, a judge of the court, and who dued

of that city, a judge of the court, and who dies

RUSSIAN FRIENDS.

Officers and Men Retained on. Board the Cimbria.

A "MOVE" EXPECTED.

An English War Vessel Reported Off the Coast of Maine.

CALEB CUSHING'S STATEMENT.

Why American Neutrality Will Not Be Violated.

Charles Francis Adams on the Anglo-Russian Complications.

A DECIDED PRO-RUSSIAN VIEW

A New Iron Steamer Purchased in Philadelphia.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me., May 16, 1878. The Cimbria lies silently at her anchor in this silen arbor and the mystery hanging over her is as deep as ever. The residents of Southwest Harbor find new food for speculation to-day by reason of the fact that I telegraphed you on Tuesday night it has been the custom to send 200 ot the sailors ashore under command of a suitable number of warrant officers and half a dozen commissioned officers; but toonly one boat has left the steamer and brought three of the higher officers, who went to the Post Office and at once returned to the vessel. Last evening a party of the younger commissioned officers engaged a carriage and team to convey them to Bangor on a pleasure trip, the kind reception of Licutenants Twolnoff, Shootgin and Yavoronsoff at that place having caused considerable en thusinsm on board the Cimbria. This second party of officers were to start early this morning; but when the hour came they sent their regrets and stated that orders having been received by telegraph not to go far from the harbor they would be compelled to give up the projected trip.

MORE ARRIVALS EXPECTED. This sudden change is taken to mean that a move ment will occur soon, and I hear that Captain Badenhausen is expected back by Saturday night or Sunday morning. The fact has become known here that several other German steamers have been taken of their regular line of duty, and the people will not be surprised if three or lour more vessels file! with Russians should drop alongside the Cimbria during the coming week. My own impression, gathered from careful observation and personal inquiry, is that the Russians will go to Portland on Monday next by the regular local steamer, or perhaps by the Cimbria

One of the scafaring men here told me yesterday that considerable inquiry had been made by the Cimbria's officers relative to the coast and the threemile line. This was significant, for while at Elisworth this morning I mentioned the fact to Attorney General Emery, when he confirmed it, as the sun question had been asked him. It appears that Cap-tain Badenhausen on first meeting the Attorney General alluded to the irregular outline of the coast of Maine, and speaking of the three-mile line that marks American water remarked that it would be very difficult to always know when the ship was inside the line.

THE TORRE MILE LINE. During this conversation Portland was mentioned and Mr. Emery, believing that it was simply a ruse to He however, informed the captain of the Cimbris that the coast line did not follow the bays and inlets, but ran straight from headland to headland. Mr. tion. "Why," said the Attorney General to your correspondent laughing over the recollection. "I by of information if he really contemplates taking the Cimbria to Portland, for 1 told him that with good local pilot be could steam right up through the land, meaning by that that the steamer could safely pass through the islands that fringe our eastern

A BRITISH WAR VESSEL. It is reported from Bangor that a British cruiser i hanging on the coast of Maine, and the rumor has created considerable excitement here and at Elle worth. No vessels have come in to-day, so we cannot in the offing. I do not think there is anything in the story, but mention the fact to show you the excitement existing in this part of the country. Mr. Clerk, the Deputy Collector, has been notified of the rumor and he is laughing over the anticipation of having a real English man-of-war in the placed water of South

A BALL. To-night a ball is to progress in the hall across the barbor from Clark's Point, and a jody time is being had. This is the second dancing party that has been given since the Russians arrived, the visitors sharing the expense with their American friends.

INTERVIEW WITH CALEB CUSHING ON THE CIMBRIA AND BUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES-WHAT CONSTITUTES A PRIVATEER-THE CZAR AND THE PARIS

CONGRESS-OUR NEUTRALITY.

NEWHURYPORT, Mass , May 16, 1878. Caleb Coshing, who is a resident of this city, at least during the larger portion of every year, is naturally regarded by the people of Newburyport with a just pride. In Massachusetts he ranks high as a citizen, lawyer and thinker, and the nation at large has recognized his ability by intrusting him with some of the most important national commissions. To bis ability, in a great measure, we are indebted for the successful issue of the Geneva Conference, and the Spanish Court, at which he resided for some time as the Plentpotentiary of the United States, entertains a high regard for his legal and diplomatic attainments. It is not strauge, then, that Massachusetts should indorse the tribute paid to him by Lowell, in the rough language of Hosea Bigelow, that be is a "drefile smart man." His experience as counsel for the government betore the Geneva Tribunal naturally gave him unlimited opportunities and facilities for judging and passing on the provi sions of the international code which regulates the mutual dealings of the family of nations in the matter of their obligations to each other in times of peace as well as in times of war.

With this in view your correspondent set out to call on Mr. Cushing and ascertate his views on the duties and habilities of the government in the event of a war between England and Russia, consequent on the actions or movements on our territory of the agents of either or both the prospective belitgerents. Mr. Cushing was found in the elegant gardens sur rounding his commodious dwelling on High street.

The clay on his boots and the general appearance of his hands and clothes left no doubt in the mind of the correspondent that the venerable sage had spent a good share of the forenoon in the healthful exercise of gardening. Leading the way into his cone; library Mr. Cushing fixed two sents before a cheertu fire, and smilingly signified his willingness to hear the nature of the HERALD representative's mission. This was stated in a concise way, and set Mr. Coshing into a thoughtful mood in which he remained for several

"Before we begin to talk on the Cimbria or her

mission or the movements of the Russian agents," said the General, "let me ask you a few questions, What has Russia done that has not been done by other ations? Has not England purchased horses here for the use of her cavarry? Has not Turkey purchased arms during the war while nostilities were in progress

in the field and shipped them openly from our ports?" I was obliged to not assent and Mr. Cushing eat and looked at me with a comical expression of face. However, I returned to the attack and requested him to give me an exposition of his interpretation of the statute of 1818 as applied to a time of peace and to the purchase and fitting out of cruisers or privateers and other questions which have clamored for settlement in view of the prospective conflict between Russia and England and the presence of the Cimbria in our waters. Mr. Cushing then made the following state-

MR. CUSHING'S STATEMENT. "The subject to which you call my attention is one of great delicacy, and concerning which it is difficult to say anything with precision, except in so iar as regards public and notorious facts. That is, it would be improper for me to discuss supposed or conjectured facts or to anticipate possible future occur-rences. As a general rule it is inconvenient to express legal opinions except upon the is consulted by a citent he is compelled frequently to look beyond what is known into the field of conject ture and supposition, and to express for the guidance of the client opinions respecting supposed or suppossible facts, or things which may or may not hap pen; but it is not safe to do this unless when it is exacted by considerations of personal or professional duty. It is still more difficult in a matter of this nature where it is inconvenient to say anything by anticipation which may by any pos-sibility embarrass one's own government in addition to giving rise to the charge of favoring or disfavoring some friendly foreign government. I think, there fore, that with all possible disposition to oblige the conductors of the lighand, it will be necessary for me to confine myself in what I may say to the circumstances as they now appear of the case of the Cimbria. THE CIMBRIA'S ACTUAL STANDING.

"It is understood, and I assume it to be the fact, that the Cimbria is a German steamer under charter to the Russian government; that she is not armed for war; that her construction is not adapted to offensive purposes-as, for instance, that she has no portholes apt for naval warfare; that she has not cannot mounted, or, indeed, any arrangements for mounting cannon; that she has on board not a proper naval crew, but only "passengers," who may or may not at any future time be organized as a crew or crews for naval purposes, but who are not now in that predicamost; that she is, in fact, a ship ostensibly commanded by a German subject, not by a Russian officer, and that heretofore his employment has been that of a merchant captain only in command of Hamburg merchant steamers plying between that port and ports of Great Britain and the United States. It is further understood, however, that on board the Cimbria are officers of the Russian mavy who may or may not a a given moment produce authority to take command of the Cimbria. Assuming all these facts to be so, is does not seem to me that there is anything in the character, condition or actual doings of the Cimbria which conflicts with any statute of the United States or with any international obligation of the United States; for it must be admitted that obligations in this rele tion exist by the law of nations in addition to those specially indicated in any statute.

In the first place the subject has been mystified and peclouded by loose talk in our newspapers conerning privateers. A privateer it seems to have been forgotten is a private ship, owned and commanded by private persons, with a commission, to be sure, te and for her own personal profit and advantage.

Nothing of this sort appears in the case of the Cimbria. It is not pretended that Captain Badenhausen intends to engage in privateering. If by any possibility, and contrary to all appearances, the Cimbria is ver to become a cruiser, it will be as a man-of-war and not as a privateor, for either of the Russian officers on board being properly authorized has only to read his commission on the quarter deck of any ship to convert her by that act into official man-of-war. Whatever the Russian coveryment may contemplate there is no indication that she dreams of giving authority to any unofficial person, any private citizen, either of the United States or Germany, to cruise on his own account for private profit or otherwise to make a privateer of the Cim RUSSIA BOUND TO RESIST PRIVATERRING.

WHAT MAKES A PRIVATERS.

In the second place there is additional reason to be eve that the Cimbria is not intended as a privateer, seeing that Russia was a party to the declarations of the Congress of Paris which bound the parties in case of any future war not to authorize the fitting out of privateers, in which declaration, it is to be remen potwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upo them by Great Britain, France and other Powers represented in that congress. That is to say, according to all present appearances, the Cimbria is innocent of any act incompatible with the friendly relatious exsting either between the United States and Russia or the United States and Great Britain. Notther the Cimbria as a ship, nor Captain Badenbausen, nor any of the Russian officers on board of the Cimbria have thus far brought themselves within the purviews of next place nothing appears to show that the Russian government intends, by the agency of the Cimbria, o perform any act in violation of neutrality, whether tested by general law or by agis of Congress.

NEUTRALITY OBLIGATIONS ALWAYS IN FORCE. Again the question of the character of the Cimbris r of her purposes is not confined, as some of the diecussions on the subject have inferred, to the consideration of the existence or non-existence of war between Ressia and Great Britain. The obligations of negtrainty, whether regarded in the light of the law of nations or of statute, are of constant force in time of peace as well as in time of war, so that if the acts of the Cimbria luvolve just imputation of constituting acts of war she would be just as much subject to animadversion as if there had been a declaration of var between Great Britain and Russia. But, as we have seen, there is nothing thus far in her acts or in her apparent character susceptible of being regarden as an act of war, and, therefore, the only question of a practical pature is whether she affords scope to just suspicton of being intended as the instrument of any sof of hostuny against Great Britain, with which Russia is not now at war, or against Turkey, with which she

WHAT BEISTA MAY DO. This consideration brings us into the vague field of conjecture, and if we go into that field we are bound n good faith to make assumptions favorable rather than adverse to Russia, and the lawful acts which Russia may do in the United States during war, and still more in anticipation of war, are numerous, and such as other European Powers have been doing and had a right to do, and have been dolog without infringing any law, and in one instance, that of Turkey, greatly to the prejudice of Russia, it being notorious that Turkey, so far as re-gards small arms, at least, has equipped her infantry United States, just as she has purchased her ships of war in England. On the principle which still continues to be recognized as public law by all governnents Russia may purchase arms of the United States, large or small, as Turkey has been doing; she may purchase horses to mount her cavalry or artilas it is said England is now doing. she may purchase even ships prepared, in so far as regards their construction, to be converted into ships of war, as Turkey did in England, Within a few years past we have allowed Spain to construct a whole fleet of men-of-war in the United States: we have allowed men-of-war to be constructed in the United States for, or sold to, France, Japan, Russis, Peru and Italy. Some of these transactions bappened either in the existence or in the immediate anticipation of belligerence, and certainly there is no aw to forbid a Russian from travelling in or through the United States in time of peace.

RUSSIA SHOULD RESPECT OUR POSITION. In the third place, if it were proper to explore still further the field of conjecture or possibilities it would be no more than just to say that while it may be supposed and admitted that Russia will avail berself of such means of action or preparation as may be found in the United States within the limits of international right and of statute, as she has a perfect ight to do, on the other hand it is not to to auticipated or believed that she will do enviling whatever in yielation of